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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/632,383	08/03/2000	John A. Ananian	NH1.P01	1189

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[REDACTED] ART UNIT

[REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2177

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8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/632,383	ANANIAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Srirama Channavajala	2177

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 August 2000.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 4.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s) _____.
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings filed on 8/3/2000 are objected to by the Draftsperson under 3 CFR 1.84 or 1.152., a copy of PTO-948 is enclosed to this office action, paper no. # 8, formal drawings are required in response to this office action.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The information disclosure statement filed on 7/25/2001, paper no. # 4 has been considered and a copy was enclosed with this office action, paper no. # 8.
3. Examiner acknowledges applicants preliminary amendment filed on 12/2/2002, paper no. # 6

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-10,13,16-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murdock et al., [hereafter Murdock], US Patent No. 5983010 in view of Nielsen et al., [hereafter Nielsen], EP051368.

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5. As to Claims 1 and 6, Murdock teaches a system which including 'generating an interactive profile of a building' [see Abstract, col 1, line 9-13], generating interactive profile of a building corresponds to fig 1, element 80, 'receiving a plan set into an interactive profile system, the interactive profile system embodied within a computer program, the plan set comprising an elemental physical description of a building, and the plan set including a plurality of potentially interrelated building components' [col 1, line 45-54, col 2, line 27-34, fig 6-7,fig 13], Murdock specifically teaches for example computer based applications using CAD program for graphically generating building structure such as detailed in fig 6-7, further Murdock also suggests for example physical description of a building that corresponds to fig 7, fig 13, physical description of a building such as interior, structure elements ceilings, main frame walls, and like, 'converting the plan set to a standardized data set, the standardized data set compliant with an enhanced data protocol' [col 2, line 48-63], standardized data set is integral part of Murdock's teaching because Murdock not only teaches for example CAD program that is used for graphically representing building structure, but also specifically suggests using predefined core and structural information templates, further template components allows user to assign attributes to individual and groupings of various data related to building structure [col 2, line 38-63], 'standardized data set into an extracted data set, to develop and link the plurality of potentially interrelated building components' [fig 12-13, col 7, line 12-35], Murdock specifically suggest for example various building components that are part of building structure and they are interrelated to each other as detailed in fig 12-13, 'compiling an enhanced profile database from the extracted data

set, the enhanced profile database including a plurality of interrelated components' [col 6, line 40-64], 'assigning a unique descriptor tag to each one of the plurality of interrelated components' [col 6, line 36-39, fig 8], unique descriptor tag corresponds to tag refers to a discrete surface as detailed in fig 8. It is however, noted that Murdock does not specifically teach 'receiving a profile query into an application engine, the application engine included within the interactive profile system, the profile query received from a user, and the profile query relatable to the enhanced profile database, 'profile response to the profile query'. On the other hand, Nielsen teaches the limitations 'receiving a profile query into an application engine, the application engine included within the interactive profile system, the profile query received from a user, and the profile query relatable to the enhanced profile database, 'profile response to the profile query' [see Abstract, page 9, line 39-43, fig 3-4], Nielsen is directed to self teaching advanced search, more specifically using graphical user interface, user can create and execute his/her own search, therefore, user can compose search query using either form fill out or text editing as suggested, see Abstract.

It would have been obvious one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicants invention to incorporate the teachings of Nielsen et al. into method of describing building structure information template of Murdock et al. because they are both directed to graphical user interface either adding, or selecting information templates [Murdock: Abstract, fig 13-14; Nielsen: Abstract, fig 2-3], and both systems maintain information in the database. More specifically Murdock teaches collection,

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generating building structure information, while Nielsen is directed to search for specific information. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the references because that would have allowed users of Murdock's method of describing building structure information template to control which relative or specific search query to the search engine satisfies his or her needs as suggested by Nielsen et al., [see Abstract], thus bringing the advantages of user can compose required query either form fill or template fill or text editing.

6. As to Claims 2 and 7, both Murdock and Nielsen teaches 'parsing the plan set into plurality of cells and plurality of structural elements' [Murdock: fig 8-9; Nielsen: fig 9, element 930], further Murdock teaches 'structural elements together comprising a functionally complete rendering of the building' [fig 6-7].

7. As to Claims 3,5,8, Murdock teaches a system which including 'converting the plan set of a standardized CAD compliant format' [col 1, line 17-26, col 8, line 19-22], Murdock specifically suggests using computer based application or CAD for describing building structure.

8. As to Claim 4, Murdock teaches a system which including 'interactive profiling system for generating an interactive profile of a building' [see Abstract, col 1, line 9-13], generating interactive profile of a building corresponds to fig 1, element 80, 'a profiling engine for receiving a plan set from a user and storing the plan set on a database'

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[[col 1, line 45-54, col 2, line 27-34, fig 6-7,fig 13], Murdock specifically teaches for example computer based applications using CAD program for graphically generating building structure such as detailed in fig 6-7, further Murdock also suggests for example physical description of a building that corresponds to fig 7, fig 13, physical description of a building such as interior, structure elements ceilings, main frame walls, and like, however, it is noted that Murdock does not specifically teach 'remotely located user and web browser', 'an application engine associated with a server', 'database searchable for an interrelated element having a criteria set that corresponds to the query from the user; and an electronic interface having the ability to transmit a communication between the user and the application engine, the communication including a response to the query by the user'. On the other hand, Nielsen teaches 'remotely located user and web browser' [see fig 1], Nielsen specifically directed to a network having client server interaction for example Internet and on the world wide web, 'an application engine associated with a server' [fig 1], 'database searchable for an interrelated element having a criteria set that corresponds to the query from the user' [fig 2, page 5, line 54-57, page 6, line 1-2, fig 2-3, page 9, line 37-43], criteria set that corresponds to the query from the user corresponds to Nielsen's fig 2-3 ; ' electronic interface having the ability to transmit a communication between the user and the application engine, the communication including a response to the query by the user'[fig 1].

It would have been obvious one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicants invention to incorporate the teachings of Nielsen et al. into method of describing building structure information template of Murdock et al. because they are both directed to graphical user interface either adding, or selecting information templates [Murdock: Abstract, fig 13-14; Nielsen: Abstract, fig 2-3], and both systems maintain information in the database. More specifically Murdock teaches collection, generating building structure information, while Nielsen is directed to search for specific information. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the references because that would have allowed users of Murdock's method of describing building structure information template to control which relative or specific search query to the search engine satisfies his or her needs as suggested by Nielsen et al., [see Abstract], thus bringing the advantages of user can compose required query either form fill or template fill or text editing.

9. As to Claim 9, Murdock teaches a system which including 'generating an interactive profile of a building' [see Abstract, col 1, line 9-13], generating interactive profile of a building corresponds to fig 1, element 80, it is also noted that Murdock teaches for example computer based applications using CAD program for graphically generating building structure such as detailed in fig 6-7, [col 1, line 45-54, col 2, line 27-34, fig 6-7,fig 13], further Murdock also suggests for example physical description of a building that corresponds to fig 7, fig 13, physical description of a building such as interior, structure elements ceilings, main frame walls, and like, 'receiving a plan set

including a two-dimensional physical description of a building' [see fig 6-7, especially fig 7 suggests for example physical dimensions of a building such a left and front, 'developing a three-dimensional physical description of the building components, based on the two dimensional physical description of the building' [see fig 8-9], Murdock specifically suggests for example core structural information template consisting an added dimension "depth" for a front wall of house as detailed in fig 8-9, 'linking the building components into component grouping, and storing the enhanced profile in an enhanced profile database' [see fig 8-9, col 5, line 62-67, col 6, line 39], Murdock specifically suggests linking the building components such as front wall, back wall of each levels such as detailed in fig 9, it is however noted that Murdock does not specifically teach 'providing access to the enhanced profile database via a computer network from a remote location', receiving a user profile query at the enhanced profile database requesting information', 'sending a profile response to the user at the remote location'. On the other hand, Nielsen teaches 'providing access to the enhanced profile database via a computer network from a remote location' see fig 1, Abstract, page 9, line 36-43], receiving a user profile query at the enhanced profile database requesting information' [fig 2-3page 5, line 54-57], 'sending a profile response to the user at the remote location' [fig 1].

It would have been obvious one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicants invention to incorporate the teachings of Nielsen et al. into method of describing building structure information template of Murdock et al. because they are

both directed to graphical user interface either adding, or selecting information templates [Murdock: Abstract, fig 13-14; Nielsen: Abstract, fig 2-3], and both systems maintain information in the database. More specifically Murdock teaches collection, generating building structure information, while Nielsen is directed to search for specific information. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the references because that would have allowed users of Murdock's method of describing building structure information template to control which relative or specific search query to the search engine satisfies his or her needs as suggested by Nielsen et al., [see Abstract], thus bringing the advantages of user can compose required query either form fill or template fill or text editing.

10. As to Claim 10, the limitations of this claim have been noted in the rejection of claim 9 above. In addition, Murdock disclosed 'information on various items that related to describing the structure of a building such as door, windows, and like [see col 5, line 15-30], therefore, other elements such as cabinets, counter-tops, trim length,fuse boxes are integral part of any building structure.

11. Claims 16-21 is substantially the same as Claim 10 and is thus rejected for reasons similar to those in rejecting Claim 10.

12. Claims 11-12,14-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Murdock et al., [hereafter Murdock], US Patent No. 5983010, Nielsen et al., [hereafter Nielsen], EP051368, further in view of Elliott, US Patent No. 6446053

13. As to Claims 11-12,14-15, Murdock suggests 'cost estimation' [col 8, line 20-23], however, both Murdock and Nielsen do not specifically teach group consisting of merchant catalog, material databases, builder databases, unit price for building'. On the other hand, Elliott teaches a system which including merchant catalog, material databases, builder databases, unit price for building' [see Abstract, fig 3,6, col 2, line 10-17, col 4, line 20-25, col 6, line 57-63].

It would have been obvious one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicants invention to incorporate the teachings of Elliott into method of describing a building structure of Murdock et al. and self-teaching advanced search specification of Nielsen et al. because they are directed to user interface in which user selects, generates required information [see Elliott: Abstract, Murdock: Abstract; Nielsen: Abstract]. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have been motivated to combine the references because that would have allowed users of Murdock et al. and Nielsen et al to incorporate the teaching of computer implemented method for producing a proposal for a constructin project to control not only user have ability to select required material from suppliers updated catalog database directly, but

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also control the cost of construction project as suggested by Elliott [col 2, line, 25-63]
thus improving the quality and reliability of the system.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record

- a. US Patent No. 5983010
- b. EP051368
- c. US Patent No. 6446053

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure

- d. US Patent No. 5950206
- e. US Patent No. 6381594
- f. US Patent No. 5587914
- g. US Patent No. 2002/0083076A1
- h. US Patent No. 5732264
- i. US Patent No. 5818428
- j. US Patent No. 5625827
- k. Grier CI Lin et al., development of international

collaborative CAD/CAM, Proc.Joint Australia-Korea workshop on manufacturing technology November 20-21, 1995, pp 155-168

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srirama Channavajjala whose telephone number is (703) 308-8538. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM Eastern Time. The TC2100's Customer Service number is (703) 306-5631.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John E. Breene, can be reached on (703) 305-9790. The fax phone numbers for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned are as follows:

703/746-7238	(After Final Communication)
703/746-7239	(Official Communications)
703/746-7240	(For Status inquiries, draft communication)

Any inquiry of general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-9600.

sc 
Patent Examiner.
May 1, 2003.